Immigration — 1921.

Mexican Immigrants

Survey 7/2/21

By Vera L. Sturges

AN American consul is authority for the statement that in one year thirty-five thousand Mexican immigrants passed through his office without a discourteous act on their part. The poor, ignorant Mexican laborer does not always do the thing which etiquette would seem to require of him; but all those who work with him testify to his native instinct of courtesy. On this instinct, and on the Mexican's respect for law and order, the public and voluntary agencies can count in their dealings with the immigrants from across the river. One would expect, therefore, to find decent and dignified immigration stations along the border as an expression of American hospitality; for the thousands of Mexicans passing through them form their first opinion of the standards of the United States from the things they see, feel and smell there. Instead, one wonders how the American officials themselves can keep either health or self-respect in such places as the station at El Paso, Tex. The examination pens are dark and it is nearly impossible to ventilate them. Everything possible seems to be done to keep them clean and sanitary; but when five or six hundred steaming people, men, women and children, are crowded into the room at one time, sanitation becomes a farce. About a year ago the Rio Grande changed his lazy, rambling habits and rose up until he overflowed into these same pens; people stood ankle-deep in water for hours. If one were sure of passing through this misery in one day it would not be so disheartening. But in busy seasons when necessity drives whole Mexican families over to work in our cotton and beet fields, on our railroads and streets, in our mines, laundries, factories, homes and on our highways, it is no unusual thing for them to have to wait all day for their turns and then have to go back to the Mexican town across the Rio, spend perhaps the last money allowed and return the next day or the next week and endure it all over again. Having few standards to begin with, it is not surprising that the poor Mexican immigrant is content in the tenement with one toilet and one hydrant for fifteen families, four and five of these families living in one or two rooms. Until recently, when the United States Public Health Service put two toilets and a hydrant for drinking water in the small yard adjoining the health station quarters and the examination pens of the immigration station, there was no free drinking water, and there were just two toilets in the whole building. These were on the second level while the pens were on the first or river level. Since one of the toilets was designed for the employes, and consequently kept locked, the second served for the use of all others, including those in the detention quarters, and it is unnecessary to add that most of those detained are badly infected. Across the bridge on the second level there is another toilet in the small room used by the matron who searches women for contraband goods. The American women employes use this, or go half a block to the International Hospitality House run by the Young Women's Christian Association.

What would be the impression on these Mexicans if the conditions in the immigration station were such as we like to think exist in our United States? If large airy rooms with plenty of seats and an abundant supply of cool drinking water, such as we insist on having in other public places, were provided; if the rest rooms and lavatories corresponded to those in our finest public buildings; if the attendants were courteous Spanish-speaking Americans who could explain rules and customs as one would do to small school children and who would help mothers and fathers with their many tired, crying children, and if there were attractive graphic material posted around, how differently would the Mexican immigrant feel toward the land he is entering, and how much more would he respect the few health and other regulations that filter through to his untutored mind.

Second among the changes which should be made would be the quiet but effective elimination of certain obnoxious officials and employes, both male and female, though it might have to be accomplished in the popular manner which is ascribed to the Mexicans! However, in all fairness to the United States immigration system, it must be said that most of the men and women employed are genuinely kind, patient and sympathetic. Work month after month in the stiffing heat of the Texas border with hundreds of people, many of whom are still wet from their first bath with laundry soap and hot water, is not a thing to be minimized. Speaking of baths it is a noteworthy thing that immigrants through the border stations have been receiving baths and disinfection of clothing for some ten years, while those through the Eastern ports have until very recently come in as they were. It takes but little imagination to picture the hundreds of friendly, human and courteous actions which might be the natural expression of men and women who like folks and babies just because they are folks and babies, and in search of better living conditions and opportunities. But it takes personal observation and live indignant testimony to make us optimistic citizens of the United States realize that a few—and truly very few—immigration officials and employes are conducting their activities in such a way. Indeed, the rest of us are injured to such an extent in the eyes of the immigrants by their actions that few of them are able to overcome later the hatred engendered in their minds. The following translation from an article published in El Democrata of Mexico City, February 16, expresses the sentiment one often hears from those who have come through alive but sorely distressed:

THE REVENUE OFFICIALS OF . . . ANNOY, RIDICULE AND ABUSE THE TRAVELERS

It is possible to be a customs official and at the same time to be a conscientious and dignified person, courteous to the women, civil to the men and respectful to everybody. It is not recognized by those who officiate up there that these extremes may exist in the same being. But these things, which are perfectly compatible, cannot exist apparently in the officials who serve in . . ., Mexico, and . . ., Texas, since both those here (on the Mexican side) and those of the parcel of land belonging to the *gringos* offend, humiliate and ridicule the travelers whose misfortune it is to arrive at that frontier. The proceedings, the methods and even the words which these Cerberuses of the dividing line use on the people who fall under their authority are absolutely ruffianly—or, to be plain, they are barbarous and savage.

We have talked with many and declare the situation to be a bad one. The officials of . . ., like the dragons in fairy tales, live with one eye open and the other closed; and when they hear the merry tinkle of golden money, the closed eye shuts tightly, as though sealed with wax. On the other hand, when the traveler has nothing to give because he has no desire to slip by with contraband goods, he is annoyed and shoved about and molested more than one could believe. And it is said that when it happens to be a woman journeying alone, then the annoyances verge on cowardly brutality, which is enough to provoke indignation against that herd of officials.

When one leaves Mexico on a pleasure trip and takes the route through the United States, the pleasure ends where the frontier begins. That vulgar type of person who is discourteous and impudent, prejudices beforehand by his very appearance; afterwards, their civil proceedings do the rest. It is indeed true that alcohol, which Yankees and Mexicans alike imbibe on this side of the line, is the cause of much of the abuse and coarseness. In a drunken state they are apt to discharge their duties in an abusive manner which, if nothing worse, includes addressing those who fall into their clutches in vile language.

Is there no way to dignify the customs office of . . . by manning it with civil and decent people in place of that gang of mannerless beings which we now suffer?

Another change which would greatly affect the attitude of mind and the material well-being of those who enter or leave the United States, would be one relating to coach-drivers. Hundreds of these men, mostly Mexican- or Spanish-speaking, operate on the border. They take the travelers from the trains to the bridge or vice versa, and often deposit them considerably this side of where they wish to go, where they then either fall into the hands of other *cocheros,* who take them a bit farther and collect, or else the travelers remain stranded until some friendly hand stretches forth to help them. These *cocheros* are fine cooperators. In one instance a man who had two children with him and who said his wife was down at the railroad station, was found vigorously ridding himself of a coach driver who was trying to make him believe that he could not cross on the train. The man was wary, as he had found out the falsity of the advice of another coach-driver who had told him that his passport pictures were no good since they were taken of the whole family and should have been taken separately. An interesting account of the relief of one of these coach-driver victims is told in the report of one of the Mexican workers in an international institute down on the border:

One morning as I was coming from my breakfast my attention was called to a worried looking family of three who walked along, followed by a buggy. We have been told by several people that these poor Mexicans who come to or from the cotton fields are abused by the drivers who take them to the money exchange agencies which sometimes rob them of almost every cent they have. I asked the man what was the matter, and he said, "Lady, this man insists on taking us to the other side and says that I will not have to pay at the border. He also wants to exchange my money; but I have very little, and my mother is very ill." Although the driver looked at me angrily, I asked him to excuse me but I would take charge of these people. The mother of the young man was sent to the hospital. On account of the hot sun, while picking cotton, she had become subject to typhoid fever. Her son told us that the money he had was not enough to take them to their home; besides, we had been so kind to them that he preferred to remain in the United States and send his eight-year-old sister to an American school. We got him work, and his mother is well now. These people are humble and respectful and think a lot of the Americanos.

The story of this little family continues in a happy way. The little girl (who is known at the institute as the "little smiley girl" because she is always showing two pretty dimples) is still in school because her brother believes in our American schools. During a recent campaign for funds this young man brought thirty cents to the institute, and the amount was accepted in the same respectful and dignified manner in which it was given.

Brief publicity was given last summer to this persistent

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form of exploitation, and it is now a frequent sight to see Mexicans returning to Mexico vigorously decline the services of these coach-drivers. The chances are that the knowledge has been born of bitter experience rather than from printed publicity efforts. It is possible, however, that a great deal of suffering and misunderstanding could be avoided if the United States and Mexico would get closer together on some of these things which appear insignificant but which, when multiplied by thousands of instances, make for disturbing elements in the relationship between two countries really desirous of being good friends.

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Immigration — 1921.

EUROPEAN WOMEN SEEKING HUSBANDS, HOMES, AND HAPPINESS IN AMERICA

Literary Digest - 3/19/21

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND alien women have landed on American shores since the war was over, and immigration officials say that by the end of 1921 the number will have been augmented by another half million. They come, these fair invaders, from the sections of the Old World that are short several million men as a result of the war, and the quest of most of them is this land of abundant males husbands. They began coming over almost as soon as the armistice was signed and have been coming ever since in constantly growing numbers. Within the last few months the matter has received careful consideration on the part of the officials of Uncle Sam. They began asking the reason for this tremendous annual migration of women of other nations, and also what was to be done about it. To find answers a search of the census records was instituted, which is probably the first time in history that such dry-as-dust data came to the aid of Dan Cupid. The result was a mass of information regarding conditions in this country that might be published in pamphlet form under some such title as "The Romantic Possibilities of the United States," and would make interesting reading. The data unearthed by the census investigators revealed for instance, that in the United States, as a whole, there are 10 males for every 100 females. In some sections, particularly along the Atlantic seaboard, the women outnumber the men, but in most other parts of the country, notably in the West, the reverse is the case, and the matrimonial opportunities in these sections open to the seeker after home, husband, and happiness are excellent and plentiful.

The subject of the migration of women engaged the attention of European statesmen long before America took up the question. Even before 1914 Europe had an excess of women and girls in its population. This situation was intensified by the war. A French statesman recently estimated that in his country there are now 1,000,000 women for whom there are no mates, while similar conditions exist also in England, Italy, Germany and Austria. Various remedial measures were proposed, among them the establishment of government matrimonial agencies and advertising in America for young men to emigrate to Europe. In the meantime the women, having learned initiative and enterprise during the war, were doing some planning themselves. Being great believers in direct action and the taking of short cuts to attain their ends, it occurred to them that the way for a woman to get a husband is to go where husbands abound, and they straightway set out to act upon that idea. Instinctively, as it were, their thoughts turned to America. To quote a writer in the New York *Herald:*

> In America there were men, and young men and young women mingled and were friends. There were few restrictions on social pleasantries. Furthermore, in America young girls and women worked and earned money to support themselves. They visited theaters, the public parks, and restaurants, and, when necessary, without male escorts. Men, it seemed, were unnecessary to free enjoyment of social facilities in America. On the other hand, there were many, many men there, and if one were pretty *chic*—why, who knew what might happen? Some man might want to get married.
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> The steamship companies began to enlarge their accommodations for women. In the first rush of immigrants to the United States after the armistice women came to a large extent in the steerage. They were of the type made familiar at big American ports by bright shawls and many irregular-sized bundles as baggage. But gradually the women immigrants began to invade the second-class cabins of the big Atlantic liners. Then their numbers increased among the first-cabin passengers until the number of women traveling alone now is remarkable.
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> At present women are flocking into the United States at the rate of 1,300 for every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays. They form nearly 50 per cent. of the total volume of immigration, which during 1921 will total approximately 1,200,000 persons. Before the war less than thirty in each 100 of arriving immigrants were women. Most of these were middle-aged.
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> The immigration reports now, however, show that in some nationalities the women constitute nearly half of the total arrivals. Italian women form 49 per cent. of the total number of arrivals from that country, while the English arrivals are 48.7 per cent. women, the French an even 48 per cent., and the Scotch, 47.9 per cent. These are the war-torn countries. A far smaller percentage of women are coming from the countries which did not engage in the war, as follows:
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> Portugal, 27 per cent.; Scandinavian, 41 per cent.; and Spain, 13 per cent. In the neutral countries men form a larger proportion of the population.
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> The reports, official and unofficial, indicate that a very large proportion of the women now flocking to the United States from the war-torn countries are under thirty years of age and single. Those arriving from the neutral countries, however, for the most part seem to have domestic ties.
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> But there is unmistakable evidence that the women of Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, and France now hastening to America are seeking husbands. From all facts available in government departments here their chances are excellent of achieving success in their romantic quest. The United States, it would appear, during the next few years is slated to become the world's matrimonial center.

This writer goes on to show what chance these damsels have of forming a matrimonial alliance in this country. Figures are cited that shed light on the romantic possibilities in our land. We read:

> The present population of the United States, on the basis of the 1920 count, is in round figures 105,000,000 souls. Approximately 67 per cent. of this total is, at any given period, represented by adults. The United States now has approximately 70,350,000 adults. The single or unmarried proportion of the total population is a practically fixt figure, so that the United States now includes within its borders about 24,700,000 unmarried adults of both sexes. Unmarried male adults total approximately 14,000,000 and the unmarried females 10,500,000. This would seem to indicate the presence of 3,500,000 unmarried males, who might be rated as confirmed bachelors, unable ever to marry because of a lack of sufficient women to go round. Recalling that women now are flocking to the United States at the rate of approximately 500,000 a year, it would seem that they might expect to continue their migration for seven years, with every possible chance in their favor of bringing matrimonial joy into the life of the confirmed American bachelor.

The Census Bureau, however, rates as adults all persons fifteen years of age and over. The excess of unmarried males, therefore, would seem more apparent than real on this basis. American men, it appears in another chapter of the Census Bureau romance reports, begin to think of matrimony early, translating their thoughts into romantic action at the age of twenty. Taking twenty as the age at which the American male becomes competent to take to wife a foreign bride, the United States now has approximately 10,000,000 unmarried males and 5,250,000 unmarried females over twenty. This puts the class of available confirmed bachelors at approximately 4,750,000. Analysis of the census returns shows that in the case of the Western cities there is a much larger proportion of men than in the East. In New York, for instance, the women are slightly in the majority. The same is true in Boston and Philadelphia, where the women outnumber the men in greater proportion than in any other Eastern city. Cities on the Atlantic seaboard would be poor hunting-grounds for the international invaders gunning for the American bachelor. Atlantic City seems to be in the class of the European cities, as are Philadelphia and New York. That famous resort now has 26,507 females to 24,200 males, or but 91 males for each 100 women. Matrimonial invaders should beware of Atlantic City. Similar warnings should be posted at Jacksonville, Fla., where the proportion is 96 males to 100 females: Baltimore. with 97 males to 100 females; Harrisburg, Pa., with 96 males to 100 females, and Nashville, Tenn., with 91 males to 100 females.

But Chicago, that jazz gateway to the West, may be said to be holding out a beckoning hand to Cupid's invaders with a proportion of 103 males to each 100 women. Chicago in the last census reported approximately 106 males to each 100 women. That, however, was ten years ago, and presumably Chicago has cast aside some of the characteristics of the great frontier West.

Kansas City stands in need of members of the feminine invaders, having more than 108 males to each 100 women. The actual figures are: Males, 51,811; females, 49,366. Going farther West through Colorado, taking in the Dakotas and Montana, and finally coming to a pause in balmy California, the huntress of the American bachelor would find the cities of those Far-Western States sadly lacking in the feminine influence. Seattle a few years ago had 177 males to each 100 women, but more recent counts place the disparity at less than 136 to 100. San Francisco is almost in the same class as Seattle, while Los Angeles is in little better situation. Los Angeles is the home of the famous movie bathing-girls. Whether this is a factor in attracting large numbers of males is a matter that the Census Bureau has not as yet investigated.

Taking all the reports available from the analysis of the 1920 census count—so far as it has proceeded at the Census Bureau, Gary, Ind., would seem to be doomed as the matrimonial center of the United States during the next few years. Gary, according to the most recent analysis, has a total of 31,819 males, as against only 23,559 females, which is a proportion of 135 to 100. Gary thus seems to be more sadly in need of the ministrations of romantic love than any other city in America despite the apparent alarming totals of the Pacific-coast cities.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the distribution of bachelors throughout the entire United States, four Western States seem to present the best matrimonial possibilities for the perplexed mademoiselle of France, the golden-tressed British maid, or the pink-cheeked lady late of the Scandinavian peninsula. These four Western States are Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, and Minnesota, where, according to the latest available census reports, nearly 40 per cent. of the population is listed as unmarried. This, of course, includes women, but males greatly predominate in the populations of these States.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

IMMIGRATION

TWENTY-FIVE MILLION FOREIGNERS, the alarmists say, are determined to come to America. Where can we house them? How can we employ them? Why need we admit them? "Charity begins at home," observes President Walker in "Discussions in Economics and Statistics," adding: "While the people of the United States have gladly offered asylum to millions upon millions of the distrest and unfortunate of other lands and climes, they have no right to carry their hospitality one step beyond the line where American institutions, the American rate of wages, the American standard of living are brought into serious peril."

To some this sounds selfish. But would the opposite course be entirely generous in the end? As President Walker goes on to say: "All the good the United States could do by offering indiscriminate hospitality to a few million more of European peasants, whose places at home will, within another generation, be filled by others as miserable as themselves, would not compensate for any permanent injury done to our Republic. Our highest duty to charity and to humanity is to make this great experiment, here, of free laws and educated labor, the most triumphant success that can possibly be attained. In this way we shall do far more for Europe than by allowing its city slums and its vast stagnant reservoirs of degraded peasantry to be drained off upon our soil."

Altho presenting itself in more startling terms than ever before, the problem is nothing new. For more than a hundred years Europeans have been coming to America. We have welcomed them. They have helped to make America great and prosperous. Race after race has found success here. In "The American Commonwealth," James Bryce reminds us that "ever since the beginning of the nineteenth century there had been a steady but slender influx of settlers. With the years 1845–46, the time of the terrible famine in Ireland, begins the first or Irish period of the full rush of immigration. Upon the top of this Celtic immigration there soon after came a second great wave, and this time from the Teutonic parts of Europe. The arrivals from Germany rose suddenly in 1852 from 72,000 to 145,000 and in 1854 reached 215,000. In 1880 the theretofore small flow from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy rose swiftly, and in 1882 there was also an increase from Italy and Russia. Somewhat lafer began the inrush from the three Scandinavian countries. After 1890 central and southern Europe became the main source of the gigantic flood. Czechs, Poles, Slovaks, Croats, Serbs, Magyars, Finns, Russians—these last nearly all Jews—Slovenes, Roumanians, and Greeks, with a smaller number of Armenians, Syrians, and Bulgarians, have (taken together) latterly far outnumbered the entering Teutons, as the Italians have outnumbered the Irish. Over eight millions in all entered between 1900 and the end of 1909, and over 30,000,000 between 1840 and 1913, twice what the total white population of the United States was in the former year."

To the labor of these aliens we have owed much. But among them there have been those who failed to help us prosper. Adams and Sumner, authors of "Labor Problems," present both sides of the question when they remark that "Altho the benefits derived by this country from that immigration which has resulted in the rapid development of the natural resources of the West and Northwest are incalculable, it is claimed that the influx of foreigners of a low standard of intelligence and of life depresses wages, lessens available employment for native labor, and is a distinct hardship to the American workman. In some industries, such as the manufacture of clothing and the mining of coal, native laborers have been practically driven from the field. Moreover, it is maintained by those who desire further restriction of immigration that the influx of ignorant, inefficient, and poverty-stricken aliens increases the public burden through pauperism and crime, while the bulk of the money which the more thrifty immigrants accumulate is returned to their native country."

Then, too, immigration has tended to stimulate the growth of cities that were already growing too fast for their own good. As Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross tells us in "Principles of Sociology": "Oversea migration drops people down in cities, and most of them abide there, prisoners of ignorance and inertia. In a settled country receiving immigrants the cities become more polyglot and foreign than the rural districts. After our agricultural frontiers came to an end foreign immigration saturated American cities with foreign-born and contributed more to urban growth than the tide from the farms. The foreign stock, which is represented on the farms by a fifth, makes up seven-tenths of the metropolitan myriads."

More serious, if anything, is the effect on politics. Says Mr. Bryce: "The immigrants are entitled to obtain a vote after three or four years' residence at most (often less), but they are not fit for the suffrage. They know nothing of the institutions of the country, of its statesmen, of its political issues. Incompetent to give an intelligent vote, but soon finding that their vote has a value, they fall into the hands of party organizations, whose officers enroll them in their lists and undertake to fetch them to the polls."

Of late years there has been a growing determination to limit the influx of aliens. Long ago we excluded Chinese laborers. At present we have a "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan to check Japanese immigration. Undesirables from other foreign countries are barred, specifically, in enactments briefly reviewed by Adams and Sumner, who remind us that "The classes of immigrants excluded are: (1) convicts, except those guilty of political offenses, and (2) women imported for immoral purposes, both excluded by the act of 1875; by the act of 1882 (3) lunatics, (4) idiots, and (5) persons likely to become public charges; by the acts of 1885 and 1887, (6) contract laborers; by the act of 1891, (7) paupers, (8) persons afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, (9) polygamists, (10) those whose passage has been paid by others unless it can be conclusively shown that they do not belong to any of the excluded classes; and, finally, under the act of 1903, (11) epileptics, (12) persons who have been insane within five years previous or have ever had two or more attacks of insanity, (13) professional beggars, (14) anarchists, or all persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by violence of government or law, (15) persons attempting to bring in women for immoral purposes, and (16) persons deported within a year previous as contract laborers."

In 1917 Congress went further and forbade the admission of illiterates. How much good this will accomplish is still a question. Writing in *The Review of Reviews*, Mr. W. Jett Lauck declares: "The literacy test has been in existence too short a period to measure its full effectiveness. Evidence to date, however, offers little hope that it will prove a sufficient barrier to that type of immigration which is undesirable on economic grounds. In 1919 only 1,455 out of a total immigration of 141,132 were excluded on account of inability to meet the literacy tests."

The Great War, by practically abolishing immigration for the time being, showed us how dependent we had been upon the influx of foreigners despite its evils. Writes Mr. Lauck: "1913, the year preceding the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, may be said to have been our last year of normal immigration. In that year the excess of immigrants over emigrants was approximately 582,000. From that year forward to the signing of the armistice immigration radically declined. Up to the time of our entrance into the world-war the number of aliens who returned to their native countries practically equaled the number of immigrants received here. After we entered the conflict immigration practically ceased. As a consequence, there was a great scarcity of labor. It was estimated at the termination of the war that there was a shortage in our requirements of unskilled immigrant labor of between three and four million men."

Now that immigration has set in afresh, we hear less about that. Instead, there is a great eagerness, in many quarters, to shut out aliens altogether for a period of a year or of two years —an eagerness not wholly unaccountable. There were signs of anti-Americanism here and there among aliens both during and after the war, and never (if the reports can be believed) have aliens threatened to swoop down upon us in such appalling numbers as to-day. But, given legislation shutting them out for a fixt period, what will happen when the period reaches its end? Another outburst of furious desire among Eruopeans to come here? Another determined movement to restrain them?

1/29/21 Literary Digest

Immigration 1921.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

GENERAL DU PONT AND IMMIGRATION

Chairman T. Coleman du Pont, in a statement issued in New York, expresses not the slightest alarm that the nation will be flooded by millions of undesirable immigrants. In discussing this situation General du Pont speaks with a knowledge of the facts while many others draw upon their fancy.

General du Pont, as chairman of the Interracial Council, severely criticises the immigration bill before Congress. He says that the council favors selective immigration after an investigation by a non-partisan commission of all sides of the subject, both in this country and in Europe. And as for those 15,000,000 reaching our shores, General du Pont, who is something of a mathematician, figures that it would take eight and one-half years for the steamships to bring that number. During the entire fiscal year ending June 30 our increase in male alien population was fewer than 40,000, and the outflow was greater than the inflow. The United States lost more than it gained.

The bill, which fails to apply a scientific principle to immigration, would keep out able-bodied, unskilled laborers, and this in the face of the fact that during 1920 fewer unskilled laborers reached these shores than during any previous year of normal immigration.

The economic view is stressed by General du Pont, who points out that the present slump in business is temporary, and if the pending bill becomes a law a labor shortage might restrict manufacturing when normal conditions return. The existing laws should be enforced with ca l selection and there would be no danger.

General du Pont touches upon anothe gle, what he calls a campaign of "hostility and insult" toward foreign-born, which is making "Americanization work almost futile."

It is well that General du Pont should pierce the fog of confusion and hysteria that has surrounded this matter. His economic views are fundamentally sound.

Able-bodied, unskilled workmen are producers of wealth. They are essential to the prosperity of the country. A nation that functions normally, and does not fly off at a tangent, needs producers of wealth. Through them is the only way in which a country can become rich, and the richer the nation the more general is the comfort. A shortage of the class to which General du Pont refers would unquestionably restrict production and tend toward a monopoly in labor.

Then, there is reference to the Americanization work. A hostile attitude toward foreigners surely does not win their hearts and make good Americans of them. They are with us by the thousands upon thousands. They should be converted into good Americans if they are not such, and if they are not good Americans that is due chiefly to their excusable ignorance of American institutions and by the fact that our people have not performed their manifest duty.

Such bodies as the Interracial Council are blazing the way in the rational performance of duty. The Americanization schools in Wilmington and other cities are doing the same thing. Under present conditions, as the recent election showed, only a trifling percentage of foreigners are extreme radicals or radicals of any stamp. In states where the foreign population is large, as in Massachusetts and other New England communities, the radical vote was small, insignificant, while in some southwestern states where the alien population is small, the radicals' vote was considerable.

Sound, common sense should be applied to this question. That is what General du Pont is doing.—Wilmington Morning News.

IMMIGRATION CHIEF ENDS EUROPEAN TRIP

Constitution 1/16/21

Commissioner General Caminetti Studies Problems at First Hand.

New York, January 15.—Anthony Caminetti, United States commissioner general of immigration, returned to the United States on the steamship Adriatic today after studying immigration problems at various centers in Europe.

The commissioner general described visits to emigration centers of England, France, Belgium, Holland, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia. He has in course of preparation a detailed report which, he said, will be submitted to Secretary of Labor Wilson. Previous to presenting the report, he declined to discuss his recommendations.

To Save Useless Voyages.

"Secretary Wilson," he said, "has laid stress, among other suggestions, upon the necessity to adopt additional measures, which will have a tendency to avoid the occurrence of long and expensive voyages on the part of intending immigrants who for some legal reason are refused admission on arrival at an American port.

"It is his idea that an effort should be made to discover at the outset of the journey, if there are legal impediments, and if so the applicant should be so advised. This proposal would prevent the coming of persons disqualified from entry, and materially aid in the enforcement of our immigration laws and regulations.

Impressed by Situation.

"I have been impressed with the apparently authentic reports concerning the great number of people in Europe, who are awaiting or desire transportation to the United States, and have been wondering what some localities there will do without them and what our country will do with them in view of the reports of increasing unemployment here.

"My visit has illustrated to an extent I never realized, the supreme importance of our immigration service and the necessity to connect it with the emigration activities throughout the world, by proper avenues for information."

Caminetti, commissoner general of immigration, declared today before the senate immigration committee.

Mr. Caminetti described his recent trip through Europe to obtain first-hand information as to the immigration problem and told of the very extensive preparations being made by steamship lines, foreign governments and various organizations for handling the expected flood of immigrants bound for the United States.

Incidentally, Mr. Caminetti said there was a general impression among the peoples of Europe that the American government through various organizations operating to assist immigrants on their way to this country was inviting aliens to come here. He declared that this was not the intention of the organizers, "nor has it any time been their purpose, but it had the effect as stated and great masses of people left their homes last fall and this winter, enduring hardships and sufferings to reach ports of embarkation."

Mr. Caminetti pointed out that while American laws prohibited persons or associations engaged in transporting aliens to or within the United States from in any manner soliciting, inviting or encouraging any alien to come to the United States, there was nothing in the law to prohibit persons or associations not engaged in transporting aliens from inviting or encouraging them to come to America.

IMMIGRATION FLOOD TO U. S. IS EXPECTED

Caminetti Tells of Plans of Transportation Lines to Handle Pilgrimage.

Constitution 1/16/21

Washington, January 25.—Secretary Wilson's suggestion that the admissibility of immigrants to the United States be considered at the source so as to avoid the "tragedy" of aliens breaking up their homes and coming to America only to be excluded has met with constant approval of European governments and American diplomatic and consular officers overseas, Anthony

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH